PROBLEM AND PLAN OF SEEK-ING THE SOUTH POLE.

First Polar Explorer to Make Use of a Motor on the Ice Cap-Plan Was to Use Vehicle for Carrying Provisions -Siberian Ponies Better Than Dogs.

Although instead of actually reaching the south pole, as at first reported, Lieut. Shackleton got only within a hundred miles or so of it, he has come nearer realizing the dream of polar explorers than any of his rivals north or south, and his farthest south has exceeded Pearv's farthest north (87 degrees 6 minutes) by more than a hundred miles.

The conquest of the south pole was supposed to be attended with greater difficulties, and therefore polar exploration has been pursued largely in the north. It has been generally expected that the north pole would be the earlier attained by man. The feat of Lieut. Shackleton, one of the comparatively few explorers who have turned their aces south, seems therefore the more remarkable. Not the least notable feature of his performance is that he has accomplished it in less than fifteen months from the time he sailed in his vessel, the Nimrod, from New Zealand, his base of

Whether the automobile helped in an important degree to attain farthest south will be a point of general interest. In the outline of his plane printed in the bulletin of the Royal Geographical Society some months before he left Shackleton howed that he was pinning a great deal of hope upon the motor, which he had ad specially designed for getting over the ice. The idea of motoring to the pole was received with a great deal of acredulity at the time, but he persisted in believing that it was feasible. The Nim-

This item of the equipment was of balque design. The car had heavy driving wheels, which could be equipped with se, and if rough ice was encountered he front wheels could be taken off and nners substituted for them. The car was designed to carry only one person, the chauffeur, the idea being to use it to drag the provisions. It was the belief of the party that the motor could go venty-five miles a day, thus saving aluable time.

In outlining his plans to the Royal Geographical Society Lieut, Shackleton pole with his motor, but he did expect to reach the rule, which practically amounts to placing it on its passage. Until general debate has been concluded no decision will be minutes, reached by himself and other aid that he did not expect to reach the members of the Scott expedition on Deember 30, 1902. From that point he had 64 miles to make to reach the pole. This farthest south-of the 1902 expedition was 287 miles from Cape Royds, in South Victoria Land, where the Nimrod reported she had left the party in winter quarters. Lieut. Shackleton pointed out that if he ded in motoring as far as this the three men who were to make the dash for the pole could start out from the point where they would abandon the machine practically as fresh as when they set out from the ship.

There were fifteen members of the party. and the plan was to divide them up into three expeditions. One party was to go east to King Edward Seventh Land, 450 miles away, and follow the coast south; another was to go west over the mountains skirting the coast of South Victoria
Land to endeavor to locate the magnetic
pole; the last and most important party
was to make a dash for the pole by going
directly south, keeping about fifteen miles

some of the members of the New York tains skirting the coast of South Victoria directly south, keeping about fifteen miles back of the coast line of South Victoria. Land to avoid the rough ice.

In addition to the motor car, another

novelty in the equipment was the Siberian poules which were to be used instead of dogs. He calculated that one of these tough beasts could drag as much as eighn.dogs at less than one-third the w of provisions and could do twenty miles of hauling a day.

en were to make the dash south motor.—The ponies were to drag the provisions when the motor failed. At every hundred miles it was planned to drop a sledge load of provisions to be used on the return trip.

The Nimrod, a little Newfoundland and the failed of 227 tone seiled for Expland.

was inspected at Cowes by the King and Queen, and on that occasion King Edward decorated Lieut. Shackleton with the Victorian Order. The Queen presented him with a Union Jack. Shackleton left. Findland on October 31, 1907, and on January 1, 1908, he set sail in the Nimrod from Lyttleton, New Zealand. In the party were James Murray, a biologist; Lieut. Adams of the Royal Naval Re-serve, a meteorologist; Sir Philip Brockle-hurst. Dr. Eric Marshall, Prof. David of Sydney Mr. Marston a chemist of the Sydney, Mr. Marston, a chemist of Ade-laide, and Mr. Armitage, a hunter of Melbourne.

amer Koonya towed the Nimrod the steamer koonya towed the Nimrod until the ice was sighted two weeks from the day they left. The report brought back by the Nimrod last March after she had landed the exploring party was that many hardships had been encountered and that a change of plans had been necessitated. Before leaving Lieut. Shackleton had decided to land on King Edward VII. Land, at the eastern end of the ice wall discovered in 1902, and make the dash south from there; but this more the dash south from there; but this pro-gramme had been abandoned. The Nim-rod worked south along the 178th meridian, rod worked south along the 178th meridian, following the course of the Discovery in 1992, but access to King Edward VII. Land was barred by the ice. She then turned west and landed the party at Cape Royds, under the shadow of Mount Frebus on South Victoria Land, twenty miles north of the winter quarters of the former expedition. While the landing was in progress the Nimrod was blown out to sea in a blizzard and some of the outfit was lost, but the motor was got astore safely. The party expected to winter where the landing was made and make the journey south in the early control of the Discovery in 1992, but access to King Edward VII.

day granted the appeal taken by the Buck's Stove and Range Company in its case against the officers of the American Federation of Labor. The amount of the bond was fixed at \$500.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Washington, March 26.—The cruiser west Virginia, the supply ship Glacier and the torpedo boat Farragut have arrived at Magdalena Bay, the battleship Illinois at Philadelphia, the collier Culgoa at Guantanamo and the collier Celtic at make the journey south in the early Gibraltar.

Cape Royds was 791 miles from the pole Nimrod was to meet the party in ise along the coasts of Wilkes Land to

It has been the idea that it would be more difficult to reach the south pole course of the storms in that region the character of the ice. Meteorologi-

from France in August, 1905, to explore that part of the supposed Antarctic continent discovered directly south of South America. He is still there.

The previous records for farthest south were Borohgrevinck's, 78 deg., 50 min., made in 1900; Sir James Rose's, 78 deg., 10 min., made in 1843, and Capt. James Cook's, 71 deg., 10 min., made on his voyage of 1773-74.

Byrd of Mississippi and Fordney of Michistan Property Come to Blews—The In-

NICAR AGUA MORE AMENABLE.

Zelaya's Government Now Asks U. 8 How Much the Emery Co. Demands. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Nicaragua has the amount of damages claimed by the George D. Emery Company, the concern making the claim, which after twentyseven months of negotiation has caused mediate arbitration. The State Depart-

the Emery company wants.

This is an indication that Nicaragua is This is an indication that Nicaragua is willing to compromise and may result in a solution of the problem without further diplomatic mediation. The State Department would be heartly glad if Nicaragua among the sawmills and result attentions. would settle the matter out of court.
Nicaragua has also inquired whether
in the event of an international arbitration the Nicaraguan Government would

be permitted to put in a counter claim the counter claim for damages. The Nicaraguan Minister was told that Nicaragua would naturally have this right, as the arbitration would be for the purpose of settling all differances.

QUICK WORK ON TARIFF BILL. House Leaders Expect to Send It to the Senate Before April 15.

Washington, March 26,-House leaders of the tariff bill. They figure that the measure can be passed, possibly a few days before April 15, the date originally set for the transfer of the bill from the House to the Senate. Whether a rule will be reported prohibiting fiering of any amendments except those her equipment an automobile.

This item of the equipment was of will not be open to indiscriminate amendent. This is one of the questions to considered at the Republican caucus which will be held to-morrow or early

It was decided to-day that the House should extend its daily session until 11 P. M., beginning on Monday. General de-bate on the tariff bill is expected to come to to consideration under the five minute shall be held. The Committee on Ways and Means to-day gave consideration to some proposed amendments, but no conclusions were reached.

WANTS CANAL OPEN BY 1913. President Taft Expresses His Desire to Chief Engineer Goethals.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- President Taft to-day again expressed to Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, his great desire that the isthmian waterway be completed by 1913. Col. Goethals has said that the canal would be completed in 1915, and it is understood that he does not think the time could be shortened by two years.

He said this morning after a call a the White House that the work would be pushed with all speed and he let it be known that the President had set his Chamber of Commerce as to work on the

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The State
Department has been informed of the
proposals of the Chinese Government to
submit to the Hague Tribunal certain
questions pending with Japan in respect
Manchusia The most important of the sufficient protection. For the sufficient protection of the sufficient protection. the pole, taking three ponies and the submit to the Hague Tribunal certain Manchuria. The most important of the disputes are those relating to the so-called Chien Tao district, the title to which has been in dispute since the summer of 1907, and the matter of the construction of a railway between Hsinmintun and Faku-

men.

The lesser points in dispute concern the details to Fushun and Penhshu collieries, the question of the importation into Manchuria of salt produced in the Japanese leased territory and various matters concerning the south Manchurian railway at Mukden and Newchwang.

Government Purchases Maxim Silencers WASHINGTON, March 26.-The Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department has purchased three dozen of the new Maxim silencers for rifles. These will be sent to the School of Musketry at the presidio of Monterey for test by army experts. If the attachments are found practicable the army will be equipped of Minnesota declared that a retail lumber dealers' trust existed in the North-

of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day granted the appeal taken by the Buck's form combinations to fix prices, but no day granted the appeal taken by the Buck's

at Guantanamo and the collier Celtic at

were issued to-day:

January of this year and was shell controlled a possible whether it was the edge of an antarctic continent. Lieut. Shackleton announced that if all went was the would be back in New Zealand in Aprit of this year, so that he is ahead of schedule.

One of the purposes of the expedition, beyond the discovery of the pole itself. Was to learn if possible whether King Edward VII. Land and South Victoria Land are islands or peninsulas of the continent believed to cover the south polar region and to which the name Antarctica was given many years ago. From the ratches of land hitherto located by extantial in the antarctic region the belief atches of land hitherto located by exlorers in the antarctic region the belief
has been confidently entertained that the
locate pole would be found in the middle
of a continent larger than Europe, and in
life respect would differ from the north
larger than been the idea that it would be
that been the idea that it would be

These navy orders were issued: Lieutenant-Commander F. R. Payne, from Bu-reau of Navigation and wait orders. Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Fullinwider, to reau of Navigation and wait orders.
Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Fullinwider, to
Bureau of Navigation.

Miss Sanchez lived in Cuervo, but to
death.

Miss Sanchez lived in Cuervo, but to
escape the attentions of Sandoval moved
to the ranch of her uncle, fifteen miles
from town. Sandoval and Johnson got

san Nearly Come to Blows-The In-

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- A personal encounter between Representatives Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan and Adam asked the State Department to ascertain H. Byrd of Mississippi on the floor of the members. The incident occurred during Mr. Fordney's speech on the tariff the State Department to deliver a virtual bill. While he was discussing the lumber ultimatum to Nicaragua demanding im- schedule' several members asked ques tions designed to reveal the existence of ment has promised to find just how much a lumber trust. Finally Mr. Byrd in-

> tion in regard to the lumber trust. Is not there an understanding in Mississippi your mill being one of the manufacturing establishments of that State, that if the manufacturer of lumber sells directly to the consumer the retailers boycott

Mr. Fordney-Nothing of the kind. is absolutely buncombe.

Mr. Byrd-Let me say here that I know absolutely of what I speak. Mr. Fordney-I say that you do not know a damn thing about it.

Mr. Byrd, who is tall and powerful, took umbrage at this remark. He was standing in the aisle next to the one where are making plans for the early passage Mr. Fordney was delivering his speech and only about ten feet away. He rushed down the aisle toward the Speaker's desk and in the direction of Mr. Fordney Before he had gone many feet, however, several other members grabbed him by the arms and urged him to calm himself.

> There was some confusion, during which Mr. Garrett of Tennessee called Mr. Fordney to order and demanded that his exact words be taken down by the stenographers. Mr. Fordney apologized or transgressing the rules of the House.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "let me say to you that if I have used strong language unbecoming a member of the House an end some time next week. There are fifty applications for time in which to speak, but it is expected that by extending the sessions, which now end at about 6 o'clock each evening, until 11 o'clock or even later if need be, the House will soon weary of the bill and be ready to get down to consideration under the first private. any license to say that my firm belongs to a lumber trust.

Mr. Byrd, who had regained his composure, denied that he had made such a statement.

"You asked me," Mr. Fordney continued if my firm did not belong to that combination.

"I said 'was not it an understanding' ' replied Mr. Byrd, "and now if you will let me explain I will tell you that it is so and give you my reasons for it. The Legislature of Mississippi investigated the question and directed the Attorney-General to prosecute the lumber trust there. and that is what they discovered, namely, that there was an understanding between retail dealers in the State that if the manufacturers sold to a home consumer

manufacturers sold to a home consumer the manufacturers would be boycotted by every retail dealer in the State."

"Let me say in the most courteous terms." Mr. Fordney explained, "and if I have offended you I will humbly apologize, that I never heard of such a thing until it was uttered from your lips. I say that you have no license to say that say that you have no license to say that my firm belongs to a trust. That is what

Then Mr. Byrd made an explanation his question. "I did not say," he dehis question. "I did not say, ast. I ared, "that it belonged to a trust. I there was an understanding." clared. said there was an understanding."
"If you did not," Mr. Fordney added.

mish sufficient protection. Every industry is better protected, he said, than the lumber industry. In reply to several members Mr. Fordney said that the Federal Government had spent the sum of \$500,000 in investigating the lumber business, without discovering a lumber. business without discovering a lumber trust which fixes prices to the consumer.

Mr. Hardy of Texas said that the lumber trust had its headquarters in St. Louis which fixed the prices of lumber in Texas and the Southwest. Mr. Fordney said he had been manufacturing lumber all his life and did not know anything about the existence of a lumber.

thing about the existence of a lumber trust. Gifford Pinchot, the Govern-ment forester, he added, had testified before the Ways and Means Committee that he knew nothing of the existence of a lumber trust. Mr. Gronna of North Dakota inter-

experts. If the attachments are found practicable the army will be equipped with them. The bureau estimates the cost of the attachment if made in large quantities at \$2 each.

Buck Co.'s Appeal Granted in Case Against Labor Leaders.

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Co. Case Against Labor Leaders.

Grant Case Against Labor Leaders.

Grant Case Against Labor Leaders.

Co. Case Against Labor Leaders.

C combination of lumber manufacturers

Mr. Humphrey of Washington urged an increase in the duty on shingles to protect Washington shingles against those of British Columbia.

British Columbia.

Mr. Howland of Ohio made a lively attack on Gifford Pinchot, the Government Forester, who, he said, after spending years in educating the lumber interests of the country in methods of conservation, had written a letter advising the present duty on lumber. llinois at Philadelphia, the collier Culgoa t Guantanamo and the collier Celtic at Mr. Howland said he favored free lumber. Mr. Howland said he favored free lumber. The Ways and Means Committee, he declared, had taken a step in the right direction in reducing the tariff on lumber and he added that the retention of any duty on lumber will heaten the destruction. duty on lumber will hasten the destruc-

of Arkansas declared that the average rates under the Payne bill would be higher than the average rates under the Dingley law, because he thought that the maximum tariff would be more often used than the minimum. The minimum feature of the Payne bill, he said, is a delusion and a snare.

chez, a pretty fifteen-year-old Mexican girl with whom Sandoval was infatuated. They were overtaken by a posse and shot to death.

VERDICT FOR \$127,520.

Much Disputed Account Figures to the Suit of Gilbert Ray Hawes.

Gilbert Ray Hawes, a lawyer, has obtained a jugment in the Supreme Court for \$127,520 against David W. Armstrong. said to be a lawyer also. The judgment represents a claim for \$67,154 with interest eldent Ends With Apologies From since April, 1894. The case was tried be-Both Sides and the Debate Goes On. fore Justice Platzek, and as no evidence was offered by the defence he directed a verdict in favor of Hawes, from which

Armstrong will appeal. Hawes alleged that between September House of Representatives to-day was had many dealings together, involving 1888, and April, 1894, he and Armstrong sales of real estate, rent collections and loans. On April 2, 1894, Hawes said, their accounts were balanced and the result showed that Armstrong owed Mawes \$67,154 on a stated account.

In July, 1905, when Armstrong was living at the Westmister Hotel, he wrote a letter to Hawes reaffirming his indebtedness and promising to pay. This letter was offered by Hawes as a bar against pleading the statute of limitations. Armstrong replied that he did not owe

Hawes anything, as there were several items not included in the account made up in 1894 which would have offset the claim of Hawes. Armstrong says that Hawes guaranteed several mortgage bonds on Jersey City property and also promised to credit on Armstrong's account such moneys as Hawes might realize by the resale of a number of lots at Linden Place, N. J. No such oredit was ever given on the account Armstrong says.

Place, N. J. No such credit was ever given on the account, Armstrong says.

Armstrong's main defence and the one on which he hopes to win out on appeal is that Hawes in their dealings charged him usurious rates of interest on several loans which formed part of the accounting. Armstrong says that he no longer has any books or memorands of these loans, but he can remember one appoints instance. he can remember one specific instance before 1894, when he borrowed \$5,000 from Hawes, who charged him interest at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum. The same rate, Armstrong says, was charged on many other loans he made from Hawes, though he cannot now recall the details of these transactions owing to the lapse of

Hawes denied that he had charged usurious interest and said that Armstrong had repeatedly admitted his indebtedness to Hawes and had promised to pay.

COAL CUT NOT ANNOUNCED. Dealers Walt in Vain for Circular Declar ing the April Reduction.

In the expectation that the anthracite coal carrying companies would issue yesterday their usual circulars to the coal dealers announcing a reduction in the price of domestic anthracite of 50 cents a ton, a meeting of the Coal Merchants Association was held yesterday afternoon in the West Street Building to prepare the April schedule of prices. The meeting was set for # P. M., but at that hour no word had come from the companies The meeting remained in session for two hours and adjourned without coming to any decision.

Commissioner Arthur F. Rice of the association said after the meeting that there had been a general belief that the circular would be issued yesterday, and as there had been some delay in the anas there had been some delay in the announcement there was no special business
to discuss. While it was expected that
the reduction would be made, the dealers
would not take chances by preparing the
April schedules before they were notified.
Representatives of the coal carrying
companies said yesterday that there was
little doubt that the reduction would go
into affect, but they would not say when into effect, but they would not say when the circulars were likely to be sent out The president of one of the companies

"I know of no reason why the reduction should not go into effect this year, and I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that it will go into effect. I cannot say, however, when the matter will be finally decided."

Regarding the belief that there will be a shutdown on April 1 if the mine workers do not sign a renewal of the three years agreement which expires at the end of

"If you did not," Mr. Fordney added, then I will apologize."
With this exchange of apologies the incident closed, and Mr. Fordney continued to discuss the lumber schedule of the Be Arbitrated.

"If you did not," Mr. Fordney added, then I will apologize."
With this exchange of apologies the incident closed, and Mr. Fordney continued to discuss the lumber schedule of the tariff bill. At the conclusion of his disposed of before we take any steps. The miners having decided not to order a suspension until there is another conference with the operators, which cannot be held now before April 1, the general sentiment among the operators is not to shut down the mines until it is seen if that conference results in a settlement. Whatever action will be taken will result on the outcome of this conference."

AHEARN TO APPEAL. Appellate Division Consents to His Tak-

ing the Case Up. Borough President Ahearn got leave esterday from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to take an appeal to the Court of Appeals from the recent decision of the Appellate Division, in which, by a vote of 4 to 1, the Justices of that court ruled that Abearn's inomination by the Board of Aldermen to fill out his own unexpired term after he had been ed by Gov. Hughes on charges was

The appeal will be limited to the main The appeal will be limited to the main issue in the proceedings, namely, whether a cause of action lies in the facts recited by the Attorney-General, which are that Ahearn was removed on charges and then nominated to fill out his own term of office. The Appellate Division held that by his removal Ahearn was disqualified for the position of Borough President at least until another popular election should occur for the office.

PICTURES NOT YET CENSORED. The Board Will Have Things Working.

However, in Another Week. The Board of Censorship of Programmer of Motion Picture Shows announced last nigh t that the censorship would not go into general effect until the week after next.

"We have passed on about 19,000 feet of film from various manufacturers." said John Collier, chairman of the excutive committee, "and have expressed disapproval of between 700 and 800 feet of this total. But most of the film for next week, which we passed on in an experimental way, has already been issued, and it will be difficult to recall it from circulation without throwing the moving ploture business out of gear to some extent.

"For next week we have sub mitted suggestions to the manufacturers, which they will carry out where it is possible. they will carry out where it is possible. For the following week and thenceforward we shall have entire control and shall apply a liberal but firm standard."

Delta Upsilon Anniversary Dinner. The annual dinner of the Delta Upeilon Fraternity will be held at the Waldorf-Fraternity will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday evening. The dinner this year is to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the fraternity, and a big turnout is expected. W. H. Van Steenburgh, Rutgers, '77, will be toastmaster, and the speakers will include Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock, a presty fifteen-year-old Mexican girl with whom Sandoval was infatuated. They were overtaken by a posse and shot to death can find time.

cal observations at the south pole it was arrected would, however, be of great benefit to the weather sharps.

There has been considerable work done by British and German explorers in the attacotic since 1843, but slow progress was made until the Scott expedition in 1992; In that expedition Lieut. Shackleston almost died of exposure.

Charnott, the Franchest piecers and charity purposes the considerable work done by British and German explorers in the satisfant Surgeon C. L. Moran, from Naval Macing ton.

Assistant Surgeon C. L. Moran, from Naval Medical School, Washington, to Boston yard.

Assistant Surgeon H. W. B. Turner, from Naval Medical School, Washington, to Naval Medical School, Washington, for treatment.

Charnott, the Franchest piecers after the hands of five trusted for the granch of ner throught, from town. Sandoval and Johnson got f DECATUR, Ill., March 28.—The will of James Milliken, banker and philanthropist, who died in Oriando, Fla., March 25, was made public to-day. Practically his entire estate, valued at \$1,500,000, is left in the hands of five trustees for adventional and charity reverses in ROOSEVELT ORDER REVOKED

THE OLD REGULATIONS RE-GARDING MARINES RESTORED.

This Action is Taken on Recommendation of the General Board of the Navy, Approved by the Cabinet, and in Accord ance With the Act of Congress

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- On recomnendation of the General Board of the Navy, which received the approval of the Cabinet at to-day's meeting, Secretary of the Navy Meyer announced that the regulations signed by President Roosevelt on March 3 limiting the duties of marines on board ship to whatever the naval commander of the vessel desires them to do shall be revoked and that the old regulations shall be restored. Marine officers are elated at this change of the regulations. Under the new Roosevelt regulations they believed the usefulness of the marines on board ship was minimized to a humiliating extent and every effort was made to have the matter reconsidered by President Taft. Gen. Elliott, commandant of marines, some days ago wrote to Secretary of the Navy Meyer pointing out the his of Hawes. Armstrong says that Hawes evils of the change. Later Mr. Meyer guaranteed several mortgage bonds on had a conference on the subject with the General Board. This body considered the matter, made its recommendations and now the change has been made.

The return to the old regulations is primarily due to the belief that the change was not in accordance with the intent of Congress when in a clause in the naval appropriations bill it provided that the marines should be restored to duty on warships "as heretofore." The words "as heretofore" caused no end of discussion as to their meaning. It was decided, however, that Congress meant that the marines should perform duty on board ship as before the order of President Roosevelt directing that they be relieved from warship duty. Congress reversed President Roosevelt and the bill was signed March 3. On that very day the President made new regulations, defeating, so the marines claimed, the very purpose of the act passed by the Congress. This inconsistency was pointed out by Gen. Elliott in his communication to the Secretary of the Navy. The regulations of 1905 said with regard to duty on ship-board in time of battle:

The marine detachment is a part of the complement of the ship and forms a division in the detail of the w force for battle. It shall be thoroughly drilled and instructed at the guns of the main and secondary batteries and may be stationed as a division under its own off as the Captain may direct. If impractic able to so assign the marines as a division they shall be detailed as gun crews, the after the assignments above outlined sur the Captain deems most effective for bat-

This was amended so as to read: The marine detachment when detailed for duty on board ship shall be distributed as the Captain deems most effective for

battle This, the marines held, made it possible for the naval commander to make the marines do almost any service except that of mess attendants. In time of peace the functions of the marines on board ship are to do police duty and to carry on gun drills. This provision in the old regulations was amended to read: This guard (the ship's) may be detailed from the marine detachment or from the enlisted men of the navy at the discretion

of the commanding office The marines contended here that their men on shipboard might be made abso-lutely useless.

A few days ago Secretary Meyer issued orders that the marines be restored to the ships in accordance with the act of Congress. The step taken to-day makes their position on board ship exactly what it was before President Roosevelt issued him famous order regroupers. his famous order removing the marines from all ships and confining their duties to dry land.

NEW REVOLT IN MOROCCO. Formidable Movement to Supplant Mulat Hand-Uncertainty as to Pretender.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Mulai Hafid, Morocco's latest Sultan, is in serious in the Thomas Jefferson Building in Court trouble, according to advices received from Fez by the State Department. The country surrounding Fez, and particularly in the locality of Mequinez, is in a state in the first nomination and electrical desired for the President Clarks of the Manager of the Manager of the Medical Clarks of Clarks Clarks of the President of the Manager of the Manager of the Medical Clarks of Clarks of Clarks of Clarks of the President of the Manager o of rebellion. Many followers and supporters of the present Sultan have deserted him and joined the rebels.

Some of these deserters, according to the despatches, are important persons. A pretender has been proclaimed as Sultan and a holy war declared. The State Department is not certain of the identity of he pretender, but it is believed that he s Abdul Mohammed, half-brother of Mulai Hafid and brother of Abdul Aziz, the Sultan who was deposed by Mulai

The situation is serious enough to cause the British Minister to abandon a proposed

CANNON GETS A BILL FOR \$30,000. It Was From a Man Who Sald He Had Heen President for One Year.

WASHINGTON, March 26.-Speaker Cannon received a bill to-day from a Missouri man for \$50,000 for professional services as President of the United States. The letter containing the bill

WEB# CITY, Mo., March 24, 1909. hairman of Congress, Washington, D. C. DEAR SIR: As I have now been President of the United States of America for one year the United States Government owes me \$50,000 for my professional services. I have proved to the full satisfaction that Theodore Roosevelt was only a dummy therefore my requisition must be honored. Yours truly, JOHN ALBERT VESITH.

WASHINGTON, March 26.-Representative Langley of Kentucky introduced in the House to-day the interstate liquor shipment measure, prepared by the Antisalpment measure, prepared by the Anti-Saloon League of America. It goes further than the recent Penal Code amend-ment, which prohibits all shipments of liquor from outside a State where such shipment would be unlawful from another point within the State, and by not attempt-ing to delegate the matter to the States avoids the objection of unconstitutionality urged against the measure known as the Littlefield bill.

Interstate Liquer Shipment Bill.

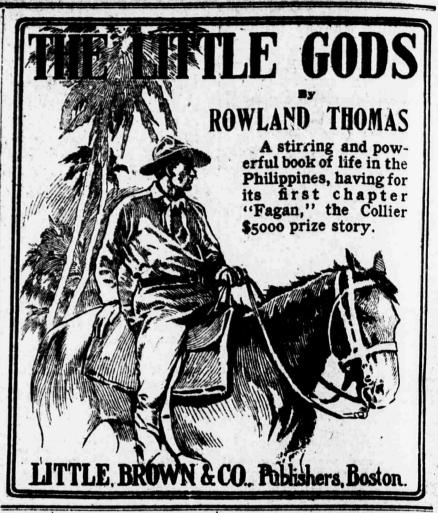
BALTIMORE POLICE AIDING. Send Pictures of Suspects in Petrosino

Murder Case.

BALTIMORE, March 26 .- The Baltimore

police are taking an active part in helping the Italian and New York police in running down the assassins of Lieut Joseph Petrosino of New York in Palermo.

The photographs of John Scalletta and Francisco La Rosa, two men who were arrested in connection with the Black Hand outrage at the home of Joseph Di Clorgio in this city on December 10, 1907, have been forwarded to the New York and Italian police. The police of this city say they are confident that La Rosa is in Palermo at present and they know that he had vowed vengeance upon Petrosino and had made the threat that the same fate which overtook Camelio La Rose, Francisco's cousin, who was shot Joseph Petrosino of New York in Palermo Rose, Francisco's cousin, who was to death in New Kesk, would overtake



MISS BAILEY'S HEIRS AT WAR

Niece Complains That Nephew Who Got Most of Estate Used Undue Influence.

A fight has been begun in the Supreme Court over the property left by Miss Eliza T. Bailey, who died on December 26, 1907. Miss Bailey left a considerable estate, most of which went to her nephew Charles C. Bailey, under a will she had executed on March 31, 1903, Mrs. May B. Smidt, a niece, who was only remembered to the extent of \$1,700, wants to upset the will and have the estate partitioned as though Miss Bailey had died intestate.

The action begun by Mrs. Smidt relates only to the house at 243 West Fourteenth street, but if she is successful in this suit the partition of all Miss Bailey's estate will follow. The estate includes four lots on 115th street and a country home covering 800 acres in Pleasant county, West Virginia. Miss Bailey also made cash legacies of over \$25,000, including they shall be detailed as gun crews, the marine officers or officers to command as many of such crews as practicable, and after the assignments above outlined surplus men, if any, shall be distributed as the Captain deems most effective for battle.

Miss Bailey also bequeathed six paintings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. She named Charles C. Bailey as her replus men, if any, shall be distributed as the Captain deems most effective for battle.

Mrs. Smidt charges that her aunt was unduly influenced by Bailey and that

unduly influenced by Bailey and that by fraud and coercion she was forced to make a will in his favor.

make a will in his favor.

There are two other nephews and another niece, each of whom, should Mrs. Smidt succeed in her action, will be entitled to a one-fifth interest in the estate. Bailey denies that he exercised any undue influence over Miss Bailey. He has retained Sullivan & Cromwell as his counsel, and George H. Sullivan of that firm has made an affidavit in which heavers that he drew Miss Bailey's will and witnessed it and that when she executed it she acted in a perfectly rational way and was not influenced by any one present.

Sides Mrs. Marsh got bequests of \$10,000 each, and it is understood that many other suits to break the will are to be brought.

Edward Winslow Packard lives in Salt Lake City.

MAY EXONERATE HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Farmer Expected to Make a Statement Before Going to the Death Chair.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 26.—Attornay F. Bohat Willow. was not influenced by any one present.

On the strength of this affidavit Mrs. Smidt has been ordered to furnish Bailey with a bill of particulars setting forth in detail what acts or words of his she expects to prove as having been used to influence Miss Bailey or to induce her by fraud or coercion to make a will in his

LOOKS BRIGHT FOR M'CARREN. Democratic Harmonizers Likely to Keep follow his advice to the letter.

by fraud or coercion to make a will in his

Leader-They Hear Mr. Putnam's Plan. was an active Democratic reformer in and an audience of 200 McCarrenites and a crime was to be or was committed until the Sheriff discovered the remains of Mrs.

tion of Grover Cleveland for the Presi-dency were due largely to its influence, lauded ex-Senator Platt as a wise political lauded ex-senator Platt as a wise political leader who never allowed personal criti-cism to swerve him from the support of the principles and policies of his party, and then suggested as the best means of ending the factional strife in Kings of ending the factional strife in Kings that a committee of 100 be chosen from all classes to effect a thorough reor-

all classes to elect a thorough reor-ganization.

After Mr. Putnam's address Chairman Wogan of the harmony committee an-nounced that its deliberations hereafter would be held in executive session. It is expected that the committee will be is expected that the committee will be ready to submit its report to the county committee at its regular meeting early next month and that it will go through without even the temporary relinquishment of the leadership by Senator McCarren. It is understood also that if a committee of 100 is chosen to recognize the next month and that it will go through without even the temporary relinquishment of the leadership by Senator McCarren. It is understood also that if a committee of 100 is chosen to reorganize the party it will be largely under the control of the friends of McCarren.

The bill was held daughter of the late Frank Gould Brown of New York. She was married to Jenkins mittee of 100 is chosen to reorganize the prominently connected here and is a son of the friends of McCarren.

ATTACKS PACKARD WILL.

Nicce of Wealthy Mine Owner Alleges Unsound Mind and Undue Influence. PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 26 .- Mrs. Marion F. Marsh, wife of Warren Marsh of Arlington avenue, will attempt to

break the will of John P. Packard, an uncle, who lived at Marysville, Cal., and formerly in New York. She alleges that he was mentally unsound and unduly influenced when he made his will. When Mr. Packard died he left an estate said to be valued at \$10,000,000 He bequeathed \$10,000 to Mrs. Marsh.

She now seeks a third of the estate. She is represented in the action by her brother-in-law, Craig A. Marsh, corporation counsel of this city. Theodore R. Shear and Edward Winslow Packard were the chief beneficiaries under the will of John R. Packard, a mine owher, who died in California last October and was buried in Albany. Mr. Shear was a lawyer living at 364 West 120th street, and at the time the terms of the will became known he had been ill for several months. His condition grew worse and he died about a month ago. His share in his uncle's estate presumably goes to the members of his family, his wife, two sons and a daughter. Que of his sons is Prof. T. Leelie Shear of Barnard College and another is a law student.

Seven other relatives in the East be-

Seven other relatives in the East besides Mrs. Marsh got bequests of \$10,000 each, and it is understood that many other suits to break the will are to be

ney E. Robert Wilcox, who was summoned to Auburn yesterday to pay a final visit to Mary Farmer before her execution. says that she promised him that she would go to the chair without making any demonstration. Mr. Wilcox says that he got her attention and mind long enough to make an impression upon her, telling her to walk upright, be calm and do whatever she was told. She told him she would

Mr. Wilcox believes that before the execution Mrs. Farmer will make a statement which will exonerate her husband was an active Democratic reformer in Brooklyn and in close alliance with Edward M. Shepard, spoke last night before the harmony committee of five and an addience of 200 McCarrenites and a crime was to be or was committed.

> still claims that her mind is unbalanced, but admits that she is beginning to realize that every hope is gone. He says the first time in her life he ever-saw her show emotion was yesterday, when the infant son was mentioned and she shed copious tears.

> MRS. JENKINS GETS A DIVORCE. Baltimere Court Frees Daughter of the Late Frank Gould Brown.

> BALTIMORE, March 26 .- Mrs. Elsie Brown Jenkins got an absolute divorce to-day from Thomas Courtney Jenkins in the Circuit Court. The bill

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